

LABOR CLARION

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A. F. of L. Publication Charges Labor Board With Favoring C. I. O.

A strong condemnation of the administrative actions of the National Labor Relations Board in favor of the Committee for Industrial Organization features an editorial in the August issue of the "American Federationist," monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, analyzing the present relationship between the board and the American labor movement.

Departure From Purposes of Act

The editorial charges that the Labor Board has utterly failed to maintain a judicial attitude and has departed from the purpose of the National Labor Relations Act, which "was only to assure workers the opportunity for freedom." Instead, it adds, "the act is administered in a way to promote the committee which seeks to set up a dual labor movement despite all the social and economic waste which dualism involves."

In connection with this subject it may be recalled that the 1937 convention of the California State Federation of Labor directed attention to the growing tendency to appoint on the staffs of the various Regional Labor Board offices sympathizers with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Unforeseen Developments

The "Federationist" editorial, which is entitled "Shall Government Control Unionism?" follows:

"Every living thing must develop as it grows in the course of performing its functions. Sometimes these living things or institutions develop very differently from what was intended through the original plan. This may be due to changing conditions in which functions must be performed to the personal bias of those responsible for the institution, or to the purposes which one or more persons may wish to accomplish.

The National Labor Relations Board is a conspicuous example of development along lines quite unforeseen at the time of the enactment of the legislation creating the board. The law was intended to free workers from those unfair practices of employers which made it impossible for them to organize in their own unions for purposes of collective bargaining.

The Problem of Democracy

"Labor has always held that if the opportunity to organize were afforded workers would be able to take care of their own problems through collective bargaining and other union activities. Labor wants to be free. One of the most difficult problems a democracy has to solve is that of maintaining freedom for all against the designs or good intentions of some.

"The close interdependence of our economic and social life makes legislation necessary to standardize the best practices in human relations where social welfare is concerned. In deciding upon such legislation we have had to weigh possible gains against possible infringement of human freedom which may in turn eventually restrict social progress.

Labor Board Aids Dual Organization

"In the case of the National Labor Relations Act the purpose was only to assure workers the opportunity for freedom. There are, however, connected with the administration of the law persons

who have in mind results widely different from merely assuring labor the right to membership in unions of their own choosing.

"Instead of performing their function with nice discrimination between official duty and personal inclination they have interpreted their duty to further a dual union organization as against the established organization in the unfortunate union conflict into which we have been precipitated.

Judicial Attitude Lacking

"There is no question but that the union schism makes the work of the board much more difficult. Those difficulties necessitate a judicial balance of judgment of the highest order and require that trial examiners, regional directors as well as the whole fact-finding staff and all who do work preliminary to the board's findings shall also put aside personal desires to favor one or the other contestant in the union controversy and do the work which is at least of semi-judicial character.

"The board was freed from all conciliation functions so that it might administer only the right of labor to organize freely.

"It is a commentary on the failure of the board to maintain a judicial attitude that the A. F. of L.—the organization which did more than any other to further the adoption of the National Labor Relations Act—should feel that the act is administered in a way to promote the committee which seeks to set up a dual labor movement despite all the social and economic waste which dualism involves. The result is that government and groups outside the labor movement are attempting to determine inter-union problems and destinies.

Gives Insurgents Belligerent Rights

"The board has given an insurgent group the rights of belligerents—a privilege accorded in international affairs only after careful deliberation and full consideration of its grave consequences. Every agency of government that gives status to the C. I. O. gives the same recognition.

"Surely this is not freedom for workers to choose their own unions and representatives for collective bargaining, but union development under government patronage.

"Progressive legislation and practical democracy depend upon a united labor movement. Whatever groups or agencies give aid to insurgency within our movement defeat these purposes."

Culinary Unions Sign Clinton Cafeterias

"It is with pleasure that at this time we are able to report that an agreement has been reached with the Clinton Cafeterias after some six months of negotiations."

This modest announcement by C. T. McDonough, organizer for the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, heralds the clearing up of a situation which has been a sore spot in labor circles in San Francisco for many years, and which will be hailed with pleasure by all local trade unionists.

"These places," continues McDonough, "have been non-union since their inception, a period of fifteen years or more. However, they now agree to pay the prevailing wage scales and to live up to all working conditions of the unions."

The agreement, to go into effect August 15, covers three houses and about 150 workers.

Forty Million Persons In United States Are Without Medical Care

Accusing "organized medicine" of illegal activities against a co-operative health group, the United States Department of Justice has announced a grand jury investigation to ascertain "the particular persons responsible."

The department charged the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and some officials of both of these organizations had attempted to prevent operation of the Group Health Association, Inc., a co-operative organized by government employees in Washington to provide pre-paid medical care "at a cost which the members could afford to pay."

The co-operative collects fees from its members regularly and retains its own physicians to treat them when they are ill.

Medical Societies Accused

Doctors and individuals accused are threatening to expel from the Medical Society doctors who accept employment with the Group Health Association; (2) threatening to expel from the Medical Society doctors who took part in medical consultations with doctors on the Group Health Association staff, and (3) exclusion from Washington hospitals of Group Health Association staff doctors.

Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, in charge of the proceedings, declared the medical profession, in spite of its "great technical proficiency," had not succeeded in furnishing adequate medical care to all the people at a cost they could afford to pay.

National Health Program

Recent studies by government experts had brought out, he said, that the 40,000,000 persons in families having annual incomes of less than \$800 could not pay for medical care and in many cases did not receive it when they were in need of it.

Arnold's announcement followed closely upon a prediction by Miss Josephine Roche, chairman of the President's Committee on Medical Care, that the 1939 Congress would be asked to authorize a broad national health program.

PORTLAND BAKERS STRIKE

Union picket lines caused suspension of operations this week at the Davidson Bakery, in Portland, where 160 employees were thrown out of work. Two unions reportedly were included in the dispute with the company, which concerned a new working contract to replace an old contract which ended in May.

HAILS A. F. OF L. VICTORY

The results of the Texas primary in which the voters chose candidates for election to the next Congress were interpreted by President Green of the American Federation of Labor as satisfactory achievements for that organization and a rebuke to the C. I. O. The latter organization opposed five Representatives, all of whom were renominated, and favored Maury Maverick, who was defeated. Maverick was opposed by the A. F. of L. Representative Sumners, opposed by the C. I. O. and favored by the A. F. of L., was renominated.

No Sound Arguments To Bolster Sales Tax

Let us consider further some of the arguments put forth to sustain the sales tax.

We are told that if it is imposed the tax on real estate will be lessened—in other words “relieved”—and therefore the smaller taxpayers, being real estate owners, are asked to support it.

With one hand the tax on small real estate holders is diminished and with the other it is raised. The small householder, as the head of a family, will pay varying amounts, usually up to \$30 or \$40, as a sales tax when his “real estate” is relieved of a possible \$5 to \$10 tax. Such relief puts him very much in the hole. If, however, a man owns a tract which he is holding for speculation his taxes are materially reduced, and if he owns a valuable lot in the center of the city slightly improved his taxes are again reduced. For, be it remembered, vacant lots pay no sales taxes.

The real estate benefited by the sales tax is not that held by the little householder, but that belonging to the man of wealth who can afford to hold land out of use till the necessities of mankind enable him to get his price. If you want to test this, ask the holder of idle land if he is willing to have taxation taken off men's houses and you will find that he will say no. The only hope for the householder is to be enabled to get rid of the sales tax and at the same time the tax on his house and his auto, letting the larger burden fall

upon vacant land and natural resources. This the amendment does. These land values are the creation of the community and a tax upon them natural. The tax on the house is on industry and should be abolished.

But the supporters of the sales tax say that they support the public schools and are therefore to be justified.

For eighty years the schools of California were successfully maintained without resort to any sales tax. A series of shrewd maneuvers in 1933 immediately preceding threw the state finances into confusion, accentuated by the Riley-Stewart constitutional amendment and consequently the sales tax. As a result the plain people of the state were saddled with great burdens to support the institutions of the state.

The schools are and will continue to be the first having right to claim state support out of a general fund to which the sales tax contributes. The sales tax does not support the schools, but the general fund which can be and is derived from many sources. The money now obtained through the sales tax can with the greatest advantage be obtained from a direct tax on land values which the schools have so largely created. Dr. Elmer H. Staffebach, research director for the California Teachers' Association, repudiated in 1933 the idea that the sales tax was proper for school support and said that its creation came from the “vested interests.” He added: “Now we find ourselves in this year of our Lord 1933 reverting to a policy which was in force 150 years ago and which required a revolution to overthrow—a tax system which taxes the people who can least afford to pay and who can do least to avoid it.”

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

FORM HOTEL INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Six New York City locals of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have established a Hotel Trades Council to carry on jointly a drive to organize the 100,000 workers in the hotel industry in that city. A survey disclosed the unions had been certified as the bargaining agency by the state board or have obtained agreements with forty hotels with 12,000 employees. Locals affiliated with the new council are the Hotel and Club Employees, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Operating Engineers (two locals), Hotel Service Employees, and Firemen and Oilers.

Bakers' Wage Scale

Bakers' Union No. 24 of San Francisco has reached a deadlock with employers with reference to a new wage scale and contract, and for the time being no conferences are being held.

The committee in charge of the negotiations for the union will make a report to a special meeting of the union to be held tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, it is announced, and it is likely that strike authorization may be asked.

Iowa Governor Defies Authority of N. L. R. B.

The Maytag Washing Machine strike at Newton, Iowa, has developed a conflict of authority between Governor G. Kraschel and the National Labor Relations Board, which has been holding hearings on charges connected with the twelve weeks' strike.

Kraschel, who had declared martial law, ordered further hearings by the board closed on Saturday last on the ground that they had proved a “disturbing element” in the strike areas and might be delaying settlement of the three months' strike.

Hearing Removed to Capital

The Labor Relations Board ordered its inquiry into the strike at Newton, Iowa, to resume in Des Moines Thursday, despite Governor Kraschel's assertions that further hearings would not be permitted.

The board designated the federal court house at Des Moines as the scene of the hearing and instructed Madison Hill, trial examiner, to transfer the hearing to the state capital, and Thursday to “proceed as expeditiously as possible with the further taking of testimony.”

Although the order served on Hill by Major General Mathew A. Tinley, commanding National Guard troops in Newton, defined the territory covered in the order as including the territorial limits of the state, the board said:

Board Asserts Authority

“We cannot believe that this phrase will be used to obstruct hearings beyond the territory in which martial law has been declared.”

The board served notice, however, that should the governor take the position that his order was state-wide in effect, it would have no alternative but to “proceed with the hearings under the authority of the national power which it exercises.”

SHELLEY DANCE A SUCCESS

The Shelley-for-State-Senator dance at Dreamland Auditorium on Saturday evening last was attended by a record crowd, according to James B. McSheehy, campaign manager.

THE STRENUOUS ONE

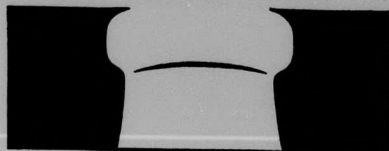
It is only through labor and prayerful effort, by grim energy and resolute courage, that we move on to better things.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Street Railway Receipts

The Municipal Railway continues to gain business. During July, according to a report to Utilities Manager Cahill, the city lines took in \$315,498, a gain of \$49,073 over the figure for July, 1937.

The Market Street Railway's 7-cent fare continued during June to cause revenue loss, unofficial figures revealed.

Instead of obtaining additional revenue assertedly needed to avert bankruptcy, the privately owned company took in about \$74,000 less during the month than it received in June last year from a straight 5-cent fare and free transfers, it was reported.



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Furniture Workers Gain Pay Raise, Closed Shop

Wage increases ranging from 22 to 44 per cent were awarded nearly 500 members of the American Federation of Labor Furniture Workers' Union, Local No. 1541, on July 16 by an arbitration board headed by Professor A. M. Kidd of the University of California.

Thirteen shops will be affected by the award, and it is expected that several shops not parties to the arbitration will agree to comply.

Notable Gains Made

Considering the previous conditions existing in this industry, the award grants notable gains to the union. There are substantial wage increases in all classifications, though the union felt in some cases they should be higher.

The arbitration board granted one week's vacation with full pay to all employed one year, or longer, and established six holidays per year.

Other gratifying features of the award are the eight-hour day and five-day week, from Monday to Friday inclusive, time and a half for all Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and any work performed in excess of eight hours out of nine. A differential was established for night workers, who will receive eight hours' pay for seven hours' work; two hours' pay for employees called to report but not put to work; a minimum of four hours' pay for all put to work; equal pay for men and women employees; a seniority provision which protects the jobs of individuals employed for six months or longer; the right of the union representatives to visit the plants to investigate grievances; and the establishment of an adjustment board to settle any future disputes.

All hourly rates of pay are strictly guaranteed minimums. The board suggested, however, that piece-work rates should be determined jointly by the employer and the union, to give the basic wage outlined.

Union Membership Extended

The board also ruled in favor of the union's proposals that shipping clerks and working foremen be subject to the union shop provisions, and no wage cuts for any individuals now being paid more than the new basic rates.

Beside the chairman, Professor A. M. Kidd of the University of California, other members were John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and John B. Oddone, business representative of Local No. 1541. The employers were represented by A. P. Brewer and Leo Simon. H. P. Melnicoe presented the union's case. The employers were represented by Milton Marks, attorney.

A low of 60 cents for unskilled labor, ranging to 95 cents for other classifications, was established.

Printing Plants Closed by Strike Are Reopened Under Agreements

Contracts settling strikes at the Schwabacher-Frey printing plant and the Crocker Union lithographing plant were signed by employers and the C. I. O. Warehousemen's Union last week, result-

ing in the reopening of the former establishment, closed since July 28.

At the same time the San Francisco Distributors' Association met in executive session to discuss proposals to settle strikes in twenty-two other Bay area warehouses.

Meanwhile, strikes against both the Schwabacher-Frey and H. S. Crocker stationery firm warehouses continued.

Paton said both firms had agreed their printing plants would not handle any stationery from the struck warehouses.

"The contracts for the printing and lithographing plants were not handled by the association and are entirely apart from the present warehouse negotiations being carried on by the association on behalf of warehouse operators," he said.

CHARTERS CHICAGO NEWSMEN

Word has been received from Washington that an American Federation of Labor charter has been granted to the Chicago Editorial Association, a newly formed organization designed to embrace editorial room employees on Chicago daily newspapers.

Investigation Ordered

The United States Department of Justice has announced, through Nat Pieper, head of the San Francisco office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that on the basis of more than one hundred affidavits charging violation of civil rights and other statutes, an inquiry will be held into alleged vigilante terrorism in the recent strike of millmen at Westwood.

The Westwood labor situation led to bloodshed after the C. I. O. refused to accept a 17½ per cent wage cut ordered by the lumber company, called a strike and established a picket line.

Members of the Industrial Employees' Union, voting to accept the wage slash, and aided, it is said, by officials of the company and citizens, routed the C. I. O. pickets and later a kangaroo court sentenced them and various sympathizers to banishment from town.

The refugees fled with their families to Sacramento, later returning to Westwood under police escort. The lumber company afterward declared its willingness to re-employ the C. I. O. unionists without discrimination, but on Saturday 150 sawmill workers, gathered at the main gate of the plant, were reported to have turned back C. I. O. workers with the warning to "go home."

"We intend to conduct a fair, impartial and unbiased investigation to determine the facts," says Pieper.

A. F. of L. May Ignore "Bureaucratic Decrees"

A spokesman for the American Federation of Labor hinted this week at open warfare with the National Labor Relations Board and possible refusal to respect board orders.

In a statement denouncing a board order issued last week, invalidating an A. F. of L. closed shop contract for a small group of skilled craft unionists in an Indiana auto parts plant, Joseph Padway, A. F. of L. general counsel, declared:

"One should not be amazed to find that in such a situation the order of the board will not be respected by the employees whose guaranteed rights are trampled upon through biased decrees, thus encouraging war between the board and free American workers."

"There are some rights which workers legally possess," he added, "and these rights are paramount to the edicts of the National Labor Relations Board."

"The American worker is not yet prepared to submit to enslavement by bureaucratic decree."

CHINESE CHILDREN WELL BEHAVED

In the past eight years only one case of juvenile delinquency has been reported among New York Chinatown's 3000 children, it was stated by the joint legislative committee on children's court jurisdiction and juvenile delinquency. Chinese children are the best behaved of any racial group.

BOILER WORKERS RECOGNIZED

American Federation of Labor Federal Union No. 20186 has been certified as the collective bargaining agency for all hourly-paid employees of the Babcock & Wilcox Company of Barberton, Ohio, including hourly-paid supervisors. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of boilers and auxiliary products. Over 1300 of the nearly 1800 employees had union membership cards.

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Cash	113,656,515.22		
Bonds and Other Securities	77,609,973.73		
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1938

Shoemaker Should Stick to His Last

Evidently having learned nothing from the fiasco of the Committee of Forty-three in meddling in industrial disputes, we now have a Forum on Labor Problems, with a "Committee of Seventy-three," whose mission is "to seek to crystallize public opinion to help solve strikes and threatened industrial tie-ups."

This group of worthy citizens consists of "ten authors," eight "prominent ministers and leaders of church commissions for social justice," twelve "famed educators, seven women club leaders, artists, business men and a number of professional men—doctors and lawyers."

For many other public activities probably no more representative body of citizens could have been named. For the purpose of smoothing over industrial storms it is doubtful whether half a dozen of them are in any special manner qualified to deal with the problems which they have started out to tackle.

Among the problems with which the Forum is said to be faced are "the present strikes in the warehouses over the question of a common January 15 expiration date for all agreements in the wholesale industries; disputes between maritime unions and shipowners over new agreements; issues concerning migratory workers, Associated Farmers, the anti-picketing initiative and the union shop fight as it threatens to lead to strikes."

So far as labor is concerned, it should steer clear of such organizations. The workers have their own forum in the San Francisco Labor Council, where all of these subjects have been and will be discussed. Their unions are formed on principles which can not be altered by outside interests, and, like other controversies, if the questions outlined above are to be referred to other than the interested parties, labor demands its voice be heard in the selection of the tribunal. For instance, it can not be imagined that "the union shop fight as it threatens to lead to strikes" is a matter that can be handled by others than employer and employee—any more than church, business and professional controversies will be left to the tender mercies of outside interests.

Other sections of society than labor have their difficulties and disputes with those with whom they have to deal and with one another. The churches, the learned professions, business groups, transportation interests and real estate associations, to mention a few, often are involved in controversies which are difficult to decide and which are of general interest and concern to the community. If the labor organizations were to "butt in" to these controversies without even a "By your leave" to the interested parties they would be rebuffed in a manner which would be humiliating to personal sensibilities. Yet these business,

professional and other "leading men" of the city, without any particular qualifications for the role, project themselves into labor's controversies with a demand that they take part in their adjustment. Labor still is able to fight its own battles, and will continue to do so with a minimum of discomfort to the rest of the community.

Railroad Wage Problem

No one at all familiar with the problems confronting the railroads of this country can fail to recognize the fact that Chairman George M. Harrison of the Railway Labor Executives' Association has proposed their only possible solution.

It is no use trying to disguise the fact that the railroad systems have been the victims of most disgraceful manipulation on the part of their high officials, in connection with Wall Street operators, and that the result has been that they are attempting to carry an overcapitalization load that would constitute a problem even in "boom" times.

Prior to the collapse of the stock market in 1929 the railroads, along with other corporations, were carrying on financing on a scale that their business did not warrant, with the expectation of reaping financial rewards not from legitimate business but from their operations on Wall Street. The "pay-off" came when they awoke to the fact that the market had fallen to a point where their securities were being traded in at figures commensurate with their real values.

Since that time their aim has been to place their properties on a paying basis. Their theory of economics was that by reducing wages they would be putting more money in the pockets of the stockholders, instead of taking their losses, like an individual would have done, and reducing their capitalization to a point equalling real values.

Workers have awakened to the fact that properties which are immensely overcapitalized can not pay good dividends and good wages also; and they are determined that the investors who reaped the benefits in good times shall not recoup their losses sustained as the result of speculation from the sweat and toil of labor.

The railroad brotherhoods deserve to win their point, which, beside providing decent wages, will have introduced an economic truism which will be of the greatest value to the country and to capital itself. Reduced capitalization will bring good returns to the railroads and good wages to the workers.

The Migratory Worker Again

Once more the plight of the migratory worker has become a serious problem in California, to such an extent as to imperil the award of relief projects by the Works Progress Administration.

When the depression started, in 1929, and later when the refugees from the "dust bowl" flocked into California by the thousands, California taxpayers were dismayed at the situation which confronted them, of caring for the indigent newcomers when the task of caring for the needy residents of the state had proved too much for them.

So rattled had the residents of the southern part of the state become that they resorted to unconstitutional methods in barring the unwanted wanderers from crossing state borders.

Some of the tension was removed when the federal government took up the problem of relief, which it rightly acknowledged as its duty. It is to be hoped that state and federal relief administrators will work out a solution of the problem providing a minimum of hardship for the needy within the state, regardless of their origin or length of residence within the commonwealth.

The Fascist-Nazi doctrine of foreign policy is that Hitler and Mussolini have a perfect right to meddle in the affairs of any other country, and that it is a just cause of war if that other country thinks of retaliation.

Educate Employers Also

Ten thousand New York companies have launched a campaign "to resell the American system to America" (whatever that may mean), "to reach their employees and eventually everybody in New York City," according to a news dispatch. A joint statement by seven leading chambers of commerce, which are undertaking the campaign, said that business men heretofore "have been too busy holding the line against panic to take trouble to debate the multitude of legislative cures that have been proposed." Now, however, they recognize the activity of "politicians, economic wisecrackers and those seeking a change in the American system."

"The result," according to the statement, "has undoubtedly been to build up a district which has made it easy to obtain support for various plans which contemplate substitution of government domination for free enterprise."

Business men are now to counter by the distribution of literature to their employees, the use of envelope stickers, the display of posters and "by every other means which tend to make the public business-conscious."

The platform announced for the campaign includes the doctrines:

"That business is eager to lighten the load of labor and to pay the best possible wage" and "that business is always seeking ways to give better products and services for less money." It will "further attempt to show that American business is not a particular class or group, but that the worker, the investor and the consumer are its common beneficiaries."

All of which is to the good. Nothing can induce business confidence more than a thorough understanding of business problems. While this worthy campaign is being carried on it would be a splendid time for labor to carry on a campaign to acquaint employers with labor's problems, so that there may be a general understanding of the industrial situation.

For instance, there might be a movement on the part of labor to acquaint the employer with the fact that to increase the wages of labor means nothing if legislation be adopted to increase the tax on the necessities of life, as is constantly being done through expansion of the sale tax.

And now it is seriously proposed that a government commission be entrusted with the task of studying and reporting on means to impose further burdens on the workers through the income tax.

Business recovery in America might make more progress if the business moguls would realize that in order to have a prosperous America we must have well-paid workers. And a well-paid worker must not be mulcted of his earnings by constantly increasing taxes on the necessities of life.

Voice From Political Grave

John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is greatly concerned about the administration's labor policies, and declares that the National Labor Relations Board is "selling labor down the river and taking away its constitutional rights."

It will be remembered that John has the doubtful distinction of having piloted the campaign for Alfred Landon for election to the presidency which resulted in the greatest defeat ever suffered by a major party candidate.

Many of those who voted against Hamilton's candidate that year may now be of the opinion that had Landon been elected labor would have nothing to "sell down the river," and as for constitutional rights, the ejection of the veterans by armed forces from the nation's capital may be recalled.

Patronize the union label, card and button with union-earned wages.

"Farmers' Initiative"

The following is the text of a circular letter directed to all affiliated bodies by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor:

"Your urgent attention and co-operation is needed in connection with anti-labor measures that are threatening labor from all angles.

"While labor was successful in combatting the vicious 'labor organizations' initiative of the Women of the Pacific and stopping it from qualifying for the November ballot as a result of the campaign instigated and waged by the California State Federation of Labor, there is danger of another vicious proposal qualifying.

"I refer to the so-called 'Farmers' initiative, sponsored by the California Committee for Peace in Employment Relations, relating to regulation of picketing, boycotts, strikes, and other restrictions of extreme importance to labor.

"This proposal appears to be dangerously close to qualification, and if it is successful in getting on the ballot we must move quickly to attack it through the courts, as in the opinion of attorneys for the California State Federation of Labor the title of the measure is misleading and fraudulent, and your co-operation is needed in fighting it.

"Not only is the title misleading and fraudulent, but we are advised that many subterfuges and tricky methods have been used in various communities by signature solicitors to induce voters to sign their petitions.

"We must have the assistance of every member of organized labor in gathering information as to methods used by signature solicitors. If you have any knowledge of instances of fraud perpetrated by the solicitors in your community it is your duty

to make an affidavit of the facts at once and transmit it direct, or through your labor council or union, to the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, 1095 Market street, San Francisco.

"Such affidavits must give the name of the person approached, the date, and what form of fraud or misrepresentation was practiced by the solicitor in an attempt to obtain signatures. In the event any such practice resulted in voters signing the petition and they have now discovered their error, the affidavit should set forth that the petition was signed under a misapprehension.

"In either case the names of witnesses to the fraudulent practice should be furnished if possible.

"It is vitally important that you act quickly in this matter, and forward affidavits at once so we may be fully prepared to take legal action if it becomes necessary.

"If this measure qualifies for the ballot it will cost every union in California many dollars to defeat it at the polls in November."

White's Warning

(William Allen White in Emporia "Gazette")

The Republicans today, looking aghast at the monument of Roosevelt's congressional achievement, think that they will destroy it when they come to power. They are fooling themselves. The lesson of the depression is found in this "new deal" program. The Democrats as a party would not have adopted it without Roosevelt's leadership and the Republicans as a party will not destroy it after Roosevelt is gone. The lesson has been learned. We may reject the whole "new deal" program in the emotional outburst of an election. But afterward the program will still stand.

Fascism in Canada

A convention of fascists held in Ottawa, Canada, claiming delegates from eight of the nine Canadian provinces, has formed what is called the National Unity party, promising to "end in three years the farce of political democracy and set up a corporative state in which capital and labor will be regulated in the interests of the public."

Adrien Arcand, editor of the Montreal organ of fascist-minded Premier Duplessis of Quebec, was named the national fuhrer. The new organization announced that its emblem would be a flaming torch, which happens to be the emblem of the Canadian Legion. Veteran officials have protested. Brown, black, silver and green shirt organizations are comprised in the new party. Its leaders claim 60,000 followers in Quebec and 20,000 in Ontario.

A short time before this convention it was reported that investigations of the Dominion (mounted) police and provincial police had shown that the fascist organizations were insignificant and harmless. The fact remains that the fascists have sufficient support to issue periodicals rabidly intolerant of Jews, democracy and free unions.

The advent of a national fascist organization is not without a menacing aspect in the light of the ominous signs of the increasing activity of reaction in high places. The national convention of the Conservative party, held in Ottawa, showed that reaction has taken a firm grip on the reins. Its new leader, Dr. Robert Manion, elected to succeed R. B. Bennett, is highly acceptable to Premier Duplessis following in Quebec. And its new program is a rehash of tory principles which have no real bearing on present day problems.

Labor Council Law and Legislative Committee Report on Pending Measures

The following report of the Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council was submitted at the last meeting of that body, on Friday, July 29. It was signed by Henry Heidelberg, chairman, and Theodore Johnson, secretary:

"In the matter of the initiative to regulate picketing, a state-wide measure, to be voted on at the coming state election in November, it is believed to have sufficient signatures to entitle same to a place on the state ballot. Your committee has examined said measure in detail and believes it to be a studied effort to embarrass labor organizations in their rights to conduct peaceful picketing and subjecting them to the necessity of much litigation to vindicate their legal rights. Among the many objectionable provisions to be found in this measure are the following:

Committee's Analysis of Measure

"Section 1 is a general resume of the chief provisions of the act declared unlawful, and we note among these the following, which heretofore never have been legislated against in this state: (1) The use of pickets is restricted to the actual parties and primary strikers to a labor dispute over wages, hours and physical conditions of employment; (2) boycotts are limited to be used against an employer at the request of his bona fide employees who have good cause therefor (engaging in primary boycott); (3) sit-down or stay-in strikes, a new form heretofore never used and prohibited; (4) any settlement must result in the restoration of collective bargaining, so that boycotting for the purpose of simply establishing collective bargaining where none existed before is forbidden. 'Bona fide employee' shall mean only one who was employed at the time the strike was called, and none other who thereafter has associated with the employees on strike. Any badge, sign or paper shall be deemed to be included in the designation 'banner.' Any indirect move indicating a 'threat' is included in the term 'coercion' or the term 'intimidation.' Any person picketing must carry on his person such designation 'in writing,' and must show same to any police officer when so requested. Only one picket can be placed before or at each entrance to the picketed place, and this permission will be limited to two for the whole place picketed. Many technical conditions, too many to specify here, are prescribed, which will make it a hazardous enterprise for anyone to be engaged in labor organization work or in picketing unless he is thoroughly able to comply with the requirement prescribed by the technical rules laid down in the measure—in fact, practically forbidding all free speech deemed threatening or coercive. The penal-

ties prescribed for minor offenses, that is, minor technical rules laid down in certain sections, vary from \$10 to \$500, or county jail imprisonment from ten days to six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. Certain offenses, such as seeking to influence or coerce a person from purchasing, receiving, manufacturing, or distributing goods or wares, would be punished by fines from \$2 to \$5000, or imprisonment either in the county jail or state penitentiary from one month to two years, if done in combination, that is, conspiracy with any other persons. It would be a penal offense to refuse to handle or transport so-called 'hot cargo.' It appears that this measure in its penalties is excessive and all its provisions are drastic and unreasonable. Wherefore every effort must be made by labor to defeat the passage of this measure. Committee recommends that the Council go on record to co-operate with all good citizens to secure its defeat at the polls in November.

Revenue Bond Issue

"Committee held a lengthy and interesting hearing on the proposed initiative ordinance or charter amendment providing for the issuance of a revenue bond issue of about \$22,000,000 for the establishment of a distribution system of electric power generated at Hetch Hetchy. Messrs. Wagner and Taylor, engineers, explained a good many engineering features of the proposal—too many to be recited here—and argued in favor of the desirability of the city at this time engaging in this public improvement, by reason of the controversy between the city and the federal government regarding the city's right to continue its contract with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which was denied by Federal Judge Michael Roche, and through which the city is threatened with the loss of \$2,000,000 a year. Mr. Wagner will furnish additional figures and calculations as to the practicability of this proposal, and your committee will hold the matter in abeyance until further information on the matter is available.

Purchase of Market Street Railway

"In the matter of resolution submitted by Supervisor Roncovieri, committee is informed that the supervisors, on Thursday afternoon, July 28, will hold a hearing for the purpose of enabling the city administration to arrive at a tentative amount to be offered by the city for the purchase of the properties of the Market Street Railway Company, and committee requested all member of the committee that were able to attend said hearing to enable them to secure a fair understanding of the merits of any proposal to be made in that matter. Matter therefore laid over.

Effort to Establish State Constabulary

"In the matter of proposed constitutional amendment proposed by the California Association of

Highway Patrolmen, committee held a public hearing to which it had invited representatives of the association and its secretary, George F. Moynahan, at Sacramento, to be present. Some representatives of the association attended a meeting called for a date in middle of June, but on account of lack of a quorum the said meeting was postponed to July 26; but no one representing the California Patrolmen's Association appeared. Committee therefore looked over the initiative measure as presented and finds that it conflicts in important particulars with the present law as well as the measure heretofore indorsed by the committee and this Council, and which is sponsored by the California State Automobile Association. As we pointed out in our previous report, the measure heretofore indorsed by the Council confines the work of the Highway Patrol to patrolling the highways, without directing them to act as police officers or doing constabulary duties. The Highway Patrol constitutional amendment establishes the Highway Patrol as an independent state department, independent of the Department of Motor Vehicles, and subject to its own Commission of Traffic Safety. It is financed by a definite percentage of the receipts collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles as licenses, and it is claimed that the future income of the Highway Patrol will greatly exceed the income now appropriated for its support.

Schools in Secondary Place

"It has also been pointed out to your committee that as this will be a constitutional appropriation it will take precedence over the support given by the state to the public schools, the support of the public schools may suffer, while the Highway Patrol always would be able to receive its full quota from the fees collected by the Motor Vehicle Department. The recent convention failed to indorse the Highway Patrol constitutional amendment and left it to the September session of the California State Federation of Labor to decide whether or not it will adopt this amendment or indorse the one this Council has already indorsed. It was stated that the Building Trades Council of this city has gone on record against the Highway Patrol amendment; whether or not this is so the writer of this report is unable to state. However, several prominent delegates to the political convention held at Santa Barbara recently expressed themselves to be thoroughly opposed to the effort of the Highway Patrol to establish a state constabulary for California, so your committee believes that such will be the verdict also of the California State Federation of Labor. Your committee unanimously opposes any state constabulary system, and this is the main reason why we recommend that the San Francisco Labor Council oppose the proposed Highway Patrol Constitutional amendment."

State Federation Adds Names to Unfair List

The July session of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor placed four new names on the "We Don't Patronize List" of that body. These are the Pacific Building Corporation, Los Angeles; Gaffers & Sattler Stove Company, Los Angeles; the Carrillo Hotel, Santa Barbara, and bottled Coca Cola (in the Sacramento Valley area).

The first of the above-named concerns was placed on the list following announcement that Iron Workers No. 433 of Los Angeles had made every attempt to reach an agreement with the management. One of the Stove Mounters' locals requested action against the Gaffers & Sattler firm, and with the consent of the Los Angeles central body officials the request was granted. Representatives of the culinary crafts in Santa Barbara appeared before the executive council with reference to the controversy with the Carrillo Hotel in that city, gave assurance that an active campaign would be conducted, and the council acceded to their request to declare the establishment unfair. Delegates and visitors to the September convention in Santa Barbara, as well as friends of union labor generally who visit that city, are warned to take note of the situation. Teamsters No. 150 of Sacramento stated that recent sincere efforts to reach an agreement with the agents for bottled Coca Cola had met with refusal for even the courtesy of a meeting with union representatives, hence the product was placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" in the Sacramento Valley area.

The Federation executive council declared its policy to be that when firms are placed on its unfair list and it is discovered that organizations which have made the request therefor are not prosecuting the campaign with sufficient activity the names of such firms will be removed. Individual members of union labor are urged to give to the Federation's "We Don't Patronize List" the same attention as that given to like lists in their home cities.

Other names appearing on the State Federation list at present are the San Francisco Cracker

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Company of North American Biscuit Company; Wilson Confectionery (places in San Francisco, Stockton and Palo Alto); O'Keefe & Merritt Stove Company products, Los Angeles; "Skipt" dog and cat food, and the Dr. Ross dog and cat food, toilet soap, animal soap and soap powder; the Riverside "Evening Press," and the following resorts (all situated in Lake County): Hoberg's, Siegler's, Adams Springs, Lucerne, Austin's, Saratoga Springs and Harbin Springs.

SAWDUST FUEL

Sawdust from the redwood lumber mills of California is now being pressed into logs to make fuel wood, which is three times as dense as wood and is said to give greater heat.

Two Marine Unions Recognized As Bargaining Agents on Tankers

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast have been certified by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington as exclusive bargaining representatives for unlicensed personnel in deck and engine departments on tankers operated by the General Petroleum Corporation.

A United Press dispatch said similar certification petitions filed by the marine division of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association and the Pacific Coast Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association were dismissed by the board.

Certification petitions filed by all four unions seeking exclusive bargaining rights for employees on tankers operated by the Union Oil Company were dismissed by the board. None of the unions polled a majority vote, it was said.

HOTEL NEGOTIATIONS

An agreement entered into this week between the Hotel Employees' Union and the San Francisco Hotel Association, representing the smaller hotels of the city, provides for a ten-day negotiating period in an endeavor to adjust differences which have arisen between them. Failure of the negotiations to arrange satisfactory working conditions is to be followed, if necessary, by arbitration. Joe Marino, secretary of the union, expressed the belief that all issues might be solved without resort to arbitration proceedings.

Harlan Conspiracy Case Results in Mistrial

A mistrial was ordered last Monday in the Harlan anti-labor conspiracy trial at London, Ky., when the jury reported it was hopelessly deadlocked.

Counsel for the government had sought court action that would set a precedent in dealing with criminal violations under the Wagner labor act.

The case involved thirty-nine individuals and sixteen corporations charged in indictments with conspiring to prevent the organization of the Harlan coal fields under the Wagner act.

Brien McMahon, chief of government counsel, made a motion for a new trial, and Judge Ford set September 17, at Lexington, for a hearing on the motion. McMahon said the government was ready to start a new trial immediately.

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One Reason Why Labor Refuses to Accept Cut

Labor has a large interest in savings banks. Nothing in recent savings bank history has keener interest than the action just taken by the Banking Department of the State of New York. It has ruled out \$3,163,931,000 par value of railroad bonds as no longer proper investments for savings banks of that state, says George L. Knapp of I. L. N. S.

Not Bankrupt Roads

The railroads whose bonds have been ruled out in this way are not bankrupt railroads. They are railroads still managed by their officials not under the charge of a trustee or a referee in bankruptcy. The New York Central leads the list with \$348,134,000 of bonds no longer acceptable. The B. & O. follows with \$325,994,000; and then comes Great Northern, with \$285,623,000; Illinois Central, with \$248,678,000; Southern Railway, with \$234,159,000, and so on down.

The bonds of the railroads in trusteeship were ruled out as savings bank investment before. Of these bonds of bankrupt rails there are about \$3,481,000,000, par value. The par value of all railroad bonds is about \$13,974,000,000. Add to the bonds of bankrupt roads those just turned down by the State Banking Department of New York, and you find that rather more than 47 per cent of all railroad bonds outstanding are not considered safe investments in that state.

Childish Confidence

This ought to make clear to anyone why railroad workers refuse to patch the leaking railroad roof with their payrolls.

On the list of bonds thrown out by the New York banking authorities are many that do not mature till after 1980; quite a number that are to be paid somewhere from 1994 to the year 2000; and two due in 2013. What utter childishness this unlimited confidence in the future now seems!

EXTENSION DIVISION COURSES

A schedule of 355 class courses to be given in San Francisco, Oakland Berkeley, Alameda and Richmond has just been issued by the University of California Extension Division. The courses, most of which will begin during late August and September, cover a wide range of cultural, technical and vocational subjects. No prerequisites except "ability to pursue the work with profit" are required for admission to any class. Copies of the schedule may be obtained at 540 Powell street, San Francisco; 1730 Franklin street, Oakland, and 301 California Hall, University of California, Berkeley.

Building Trades Council Election Returns Executives to Office

The annual election of officers of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council resulted in the re-election of the following officers: Alexander Watchman, president; Dewey L. Mead, vice-president; James E. Ricketts, business representative; James McKnight, assistant business agent; Joseph Ault, financial secretary-treasurer.

Others elected were: Jason B. Brown, Asbestos Workers, recording secretary; Dan Del Carlo, Glass Workers, member of law and legislative committee; Paul Keith, Laborers, member organizing committee; Jack Field, James B. Gallagher, Dan Cavanaugh, Dan Del Carlo and Jack Leonard, trustees.

William W. Hansen - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - Secretary

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Republic Spy System Laid Bare in Inquiry

Republic Steel has been revealed as a kindly, accommodating critter in the last few hearings of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee in Washington. It was ready to pass on all its spy reports to all the other steel companies, and did—getting others back. It was eager to pass out easy money to steel workers who were ready to give the Republic the inside dope on all that the unions were doing. It even paid one man \$300 cash for this trifling service. It offered another man a chicken farm if he would only stop organizing—and can't understand yet why he didn't accept.

In other words, the whole camouflage of Republic's spy system has been laid bare, ripped up and torn to shreds. The committee has proved—

That there was a regular system of exchange of spy reports throughout most of the steel industry, and a corresponding co-operation in discharging union men.

Company Cop Admits Lying

That the Republic subsidized guards beat union organizers unmercifully whenever they could get odds enough.

That the company did its utmost, with some success, to corrupt steel workers and get them to betray their comrades.

That company cops posed as discharged steel workers to get into the union.

The most flagrant case of this last was that of W. T. Jergens, former company cop for the Republic. He told it all. He said he swore to a statement before a notary about his previous job to get into the union.

"Are any of the things set down in this sworn statement true?" asked La Follette.

"No, sir, not a one," replied Jergens cheerfully.

Official Denial Disproved

"What were you doing," asked Senator La Follette, "driving about the city of Cleveland, July 12, 1937, with six pieces of iron pipe, a blackjack, one Colt revolver and one Smith & Wesson revolver?"

"Those guns were forgot about," said Jergens. "The pipes were in the back, and we just ignored them."

What made the exposure all the more devastating is that it came right on top of an official denial of all Republic spy work. C. M. White, executive vice-president of the company, took the stand at the opening of the session, and swore solemnly that he never authorized or discussed with anybody the hiring of union informers.

And immediately, one after another of his own stool pigeons took the stand and told in detail what they had done and been hired to do.

International Public Works

Representatives of twenty-five nations attended the first meeting of the newly-created Public Works Committee of the International Labor Office, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from June 28 to 30 inclusive. The purpose of the meeting was to draw up a uniform plan for submission by the various governments to the I. L. O. of information as to public works planned or undertaken in their respective countries.

The nations represented were the United States, Canada, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Neth-

erlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

Jacob W. Van Achterberg, Netherlands workers' delegate, told the committee that sooner or later it would have to consider how it could raise means internationally for the construction of public works.

"If the Suez Canal and Panama Canal did not already exist," he said, "they would be excellent examples of international public works. But there are doubtless other possibilities, and it is for this committee to discover them. There are, for example, countries which cannot be thoroughly developed at present because they lack adequate harbors. That is a point into which the committee might inquire."

Robert H. Randall, United States government delegate, also stressed the international aspect of public works.

"It is obvious," he said, "that one nation starting out to run a program of public works, and thereby tending to maintain its price level and structure, may be under a handicap with its neighbor nations provided they do not do similar things, or even if they do things which would be negative—in other words, deflating policies."

Nilo A. Mannio, Finnish government delegate, called attention to the fact that Finland was one of the few countries which during the recent depression used public works as almost the sole means of combatting unemployment.

RULE AGAINST "SIT-DOWN"

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, by a two to one decision, has reversed an N.L.R.B. ruling instructing the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago to re-employ ninety-two persons discharged for staging a sit-down strike in the plant seventeen months ago.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK FOR 1700

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, announces that employees of the United States mints, assay offices and depositories will be placed on a forty-hour week effective September 1. They now operate on a forty-four week. Approximately 1700 persons will be affected.

SIGNS OF BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT

Although output of a few major Twelfth District industries was lower in June than in May, most industries appear to have maintained or increased production, says the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. New residential building undertaken declined by less than the usual seasonal amount, and data covering the first three weeks of July indicate a substantial increase in that month. Industrial employment and payrolls advanced slightly in June, on a seasonally adjusted basis, and retail sales were unchanged from the preceding month.

Homer Martin's Enemies Make Counter-Charges

The four vice-presidents of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) who are on trial in Detroit before the executive committee of the union on charges made against them by President Homer Martin, have filed their answer denying all allegations and making charges of their own.

Denying the defendants were engaged in a conspiracy, as charged by Martin, the reply said the only conspiracy involved was between "Martin and an irresponsible, disruptive, political adventurer and inter-meddler of New York." It said Martin had appointed allies of the unnamed "adventurer" to positions of influence.

The trial will be resumed Saturday. The defendants are Richard T. Frankenstein, Walter N. Wells, Syndham Mortimer and Ed Hall.

THE WORM TURNS

Hubby found some holes in his stockings, and asked his wife, "Why haven't you mended these?" "Did you buy the coat you promised me?" "No—no," he replied. "Well, then, if you don't give a wrap I don't give a darn."—Ex.

Violation of Contract Upheld Against Seattle Longshoremen

Arbitrator Albert A. Rosenshine held Seattle longshoremen violated their contract by refusing to handle cargo on liftboards. He urged at the same time a plan to settle disputes peacefully without "quickie" strikes.

The decision was on the Seattle port tieup of last April when C. I. O. longshoremen demanded heavy dredge machinery being transferred from the McCormick steamship San Pablo be taken off liftboards on the dock in order to be reloaded on a ship for Alaska.

Shipowners contend the cargo should stay on liftboards and be lifted from the dock to the other ship.

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Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

Globe-trotting Arthur ("Chappie") Floyd, well known by printers all over and beyond the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, is in Cape Town, South Africa, or was when he addressed a communication to a San Francisco correspondent under date of June 20. With the purely personal part of the letter deleted, Floyd wrote as follows:

"I have been here eleven weeks today, arriving from New York via Italy, Switzerland, France and England. I stayed two weeks in London, and then took a Union-Castle steamship to Cape Town via Madeira, Canary Islands and Lobito, Portuguese West Africa—twenty-four days on the deep. I found Lobito very interesting. Even in the soft drink parlors one could buy lion, leopard, crocodile and snake skins and hides, testifying to the wildness of the country in this part of Africa. And was it hot? All the same Bakersfield and Sacramento. 'Nuf said.' I just perspired—and liked it!

"Had a real Portuguese dinner (with wine) with a Scot I met on the boat. He had just come from New England, where, he said, business was punk.

"Well, to get down to brass tacks, I arrived here and got a job the first day on the 'Cape Times,' a morning daily. Scale 8 pounds (\$40, real money) per week of six days, six and one-half hours daily. Not so bad; and living quite reasonable. English linotypes—em dashes and em leaders transposed; no nut leaders at all; English spelling, and thirteen ems. It's a fairly easy job, although the copy is harder than in the United States, with a sort of semi-shorthand. Instances: yy, yesterday; wh, which; th, that or the; tmrw, tomorrow, and so on; but it is surprising how easily one gets on to it. Often there is no copy on the hooks, so each operator puts his name on the board, and when a 'take' comes along the top man gets it. Quite a rest cure, after U. S. A.!

"A good law in our union is the three weeks' holiday on full pay once a year. If a fellow stays six months he gets the holiday pay in cash when he leaves. Not bad, eh? No five-day week yet, but it will be coming later.

"I have a situation; quite a novelty to me! Will stay here a year and make it worth my while. But California is a hard place to keep away from. I have got used to America and its people, and like them both very much, with all their limitations. Just the same, this is a hard place to beat. Won-

derful climate; midwinter now, and shortest day this week—longest to you. Flowers everywhere, and everything green and fresh; and such grand scenery, too!

"I will make calls at Johannesburg, and probably go to Victoria Falls, Rhodesia (higher than Niagara, by the way).

"* * * Shall I send you a hippo or leopard or something—collect? Baboons and monkeys near here, and the other day, about 150 miles from here, autoists were stopped by a herd of elephants on the highway. How would that do on the Bay Shore highway? * * *

"Will see you in 1939 for San Francisco Fair—and how! In the best of health, and hope you are the same. I am always out in the daytime. Such fine air! We are on a peninsula, and have Table Mountain—3500 feet—and hills all around us.

"My regards to you, the Brunt chaps and the members of S. F. T. U. No. 21. Adios!"

Accompanying Floyd's letter was a fine halftone study of an African lion and lioness taken in the open country and reproduced in the weekly supplement of the "Cape Times."

Lloyd V. Newton, formerly of the "Call-Bulletin" composing room staff, where he was employed as a linotype machinist, is again confined to Veterans' Administration Facility, Fort Miley, where he is reported to be seriously ill. His friends—and they are many—are hoping he will show the strength to meet this illness with the same degree of courage with which he met and overcame a previous attack, that they again may enjoy his companionship.

Robert Hetherington of the "Examiner" Chapel returned to San Francisco last Friday after a year's residence at the Home in Colorado Springs. "Bob's" weight was 98 pounds when he registered at the Home. He now tips the beam at 144, and looks every bit that much improved in health.

The broken bone in her right foot which Miss Lillian Angelovich of the "Chronicle" proofroom suffered when she slipped and fell on a highly waxed floor in a downtown store recently has so far mended that she believes she will be able to report for duty again in a fortnight. Miss Angelovich is joyfully visualizing the end of "imprisonment" which the accident imposed on her.

Charles J. Campbell, 82 years old and more than fifty-six years a member of the International Typographical Union, reports he arrived safely at the Home on July 19. He is confined to a room at present, but is patiently awaiting recovery of sufficient strength to permit daily wanderings through the Home's beautiful grounds.

To date no prescription seems to have been found to successfully combat the high mortality rate among daily newspapers. Following announcement that the Portland (Maine) "News" had "given up the ghost" after changing proprietors five times in twelve years comes the report that the Toledo (Ohio) "News-Bee," evening

paper published by Scripps-Howard, had folded. Reason given by the publishers of the "News-Bee" for its demise was it was apparent two evening papers could not be published at a profit in the field they covered.

Softball Notes

The Sunday Morning Softball League management announces August 20 as opening date of the new schedule, allowing the probable participants two more Sunday practice games.

Next Sunday, August 6, the S. F. T. U. team plays the Haight Street Car barn (Fantails) at "Big Rec" in Golden Gate Park. The game will begin at 10 a. m., but players should be on hand by 9:30. And those who cannot make it Sunday may come to Thursday night's practice—also held at "Big Rec," 6:10 p. m.

Perhaps too much stress has been placed on the competitive side of softball, and in that way overshadowing the original motives: amusement, entertainment and recreation for union members. Softball also helps the belt catch up with the waistline!

Three new players reported Sunday: Paul Bush, Tommy Roberts and C. E. Nelson, adding much to the team's strength.

All softball-ers and others interested in this sport should attend the sports committee meeting Monday, August 8, at union headquarters, 7:30 p. m.

MAJORITY AGAINST GUILD

A news dispatch this week stated that editorial, art, photographic and business department employees of King Features Syndicate, Inc., had voted 290 to 253 against having the American Newspaper Guild named as collective bargaining agency. Those eligible to vote numbered 635.

Sidewalks Along Highways

(Dallas "Morning News")

Of the vast number killed in rural highway accidents every year, about 35 per cent are pedestrians. Obviously, this toll could be greatly reduced by providing sidewalks along country roads, especially on heavily traveled roads near large cities.

The cost of sidewalks is small compared with the safety they offer; often they can be built largely with relief labor.

Nassau County, on Long Island, is building 200 miles of concrete safety walks on its highways—probably a larger mileage than has any other county in the whole country. Massachusetts is building 400 miles of rural sidewalks, using W. P. A. labor. The Texas roadside development program has included construction of pedestrian bridges and foot paths on the outskirts of Beaumont, Nacogdoches and other cities. But only a beginning has been made in this field.

Despite the large number of rural automobiles in use, members of farm families have frequent occasion to walk to neighbors' homes or to school, church or trading center. No highway without sidewalk facilities would be a sound policy in a nation that needs stimulation to avoid atrophy of the leg muscles.

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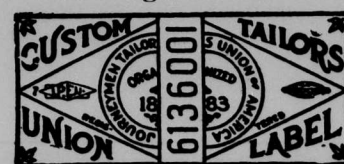
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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

It is reported that an officer of the Chicago union is ambitious to become a leader in a proposed "new" M. T. D. U. The New York union still dominates the M. T. D. U. It would be advisable for mailers to acquaint themselves with alleged autocratic rule in those unions.

From New York "Printing Worker": "Mailer President Disregards Rules in Conducting Meeting," as follows: "Once again the officials of Mailers' Union No. 6 evade the issue on the petition to take the vote out of chapels. Solving a jig-saw puzzle would have been easy compared to keeping track of how President Gallagher conducted the meeting. He shuffled around the order of business to suit himself. When Philip Ziegler arose and asked to have the full report of the executive board—which had been held up for three months—inserted in the minutes, the president replied that the full report had been read. The report had two recommendations. The following, however, had been omitted: 'The executive board further recommends that when the foreman's attention is called to the fact that a member is about to work his sixth day the foreman shall immediately knock him off and employ the next available sub who has not received his quota for the current week.' Off-hand the report might not seem very important to members of No. 6, but if you study it you will find it tells the foreman specifically to live up to the five-day law.

"Some one called their attention to this, so the officials simply put their heads together and said: 'Oh, just delete that part of the report; we'll say it was not in the report.' To show the members of No. 6 how President Gallagher acted in conducting the meeting: When one of the Progressive members arose and asked the chairman to have a reading of the proposed amendment to the constitution—which they are delaying intentionally—Brother Anderson immediately moved to proceed with the regular order of business. Of course, the chairman agreed, although at other times he had arranged the order to suit himself. They don't want the democratic legislation to come before the members. Why? Another highlight of the July meeting was when Brother Dan McCullough arose to defend an apprentice boy wanting to take a month's leave of absence and hire another former apprentice who lost his job on the 'American.' Brother McCullough and the president tried to knock down the Progressive members when they asked that a journeyman be put to work. The president asked: 'Are we going to destroy the morale of our apprentice boys by making them pay more than they earn when they take time off?' This statement was only a cover-up for more that is to come. This boy, it has been rumored, is not coming back, so they had to make room for the other boy who is a relative of Foreman James Gallagher of the 'American-Journal.'"

The evils complained of in government of M. T. D. U. unions could be abolished by dissolving the Mailer injunction. Remember that New York and Chicago unions once held the balance of power in M. T. D. U. Don't let it happen again.

"SUSAN AND GOD" AT CURRAN

The distinguished international stage star, Gertrude Lawrence, will begin a limited engagement in Rachel Crother's brilliant comedy, "Susan and God," at the Curran Theater, San Francisco, on Monday evening, August 8. John Golden, the producer of "Susan and God," is making theatrical history by sending the entire company intact direct from the Plymouth Theater in New York, where it established the season's record longevity run, to San Francisco. It is generally conceded that as Susan, Miss Lawrence is doing the best work of her career. Brooks Atkinson in the New York "Times" said, "her acting is superlatively keen and alive. If there ever was a virtuoso performer, this is it." And every other New York dramatic critic agrees with him that Gertrude Lawrence in "Susan and God" is the season's outstanding achievement in the American theater. Miss Lawrence will not appear anywhere else in northern California, her coast engagements being confined to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

NOTED CLUBS UNIONIZED

In New York City the Hotel and Club Employees' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, has won elections and certifications as collective bargaining agency in such clubs as the Harvard, Princeton, Racquet and Tennis, Drug and Chemical, and the kitchen department of the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club.

Butchers Negotiate Agreements

With Two Widely Known Concerns

A general agreement with Kingan & Co., meat packers, covering their seven main plants, has recently been negotiated by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. The contract stipulates that membership in the union is a condition of employment. More than 5000 workers are covered in the contract.

The Amalgamated has also negotiated an agreement with Oscar Mayer & Co., one of the largest and oldest sausage manufacturing concerns in the nation, having 1100 employees in its two plants in Chicago and Madison, Wis. The latter contract is stated to be the first strictly union arrangement the firm has ever made.

Laundry Workers Elect

President Lawrence Palacios of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 led the field in the contest for delegates to represent the organization in the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. The election was held last Monday. There were seventeen candidates for the six delegations and the total vote cast was 1940. The other five delegates will be Margie Hackett, Tillie Clifford, Charles Keegan, Charles O'Connor and Tony Mancusco.

Questions and Answers

On Old-Age Insurance Provisions of the Social Security Act

Some 40 per cent of the total population of California has applied for Social Security Accounts under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Because of the vast number of persons who come under this program this newspaper is publishing a series of questions and answers for the benefit of its readers.

Q. How will payment of monthly federal old-age retirement benefits, lump-sum payments, and payments upon death be made?

A. By government check, but a person entitled to payment must first make application.

Q. Will the checks for monthly federal old-age retirement benefits be sent each month by the federal treasury?

A. Monthly federal old-age insurance payments are to be made as nearly as possible in equal monthly installments.

Q. How will the Social Security Board know how much to pay a person eligible for benefits?

A. The amount of the workers' old-age insurance benefits usually will be computed upon the evidence of wages recorded on the individual's wage record account maintained by the Social Security Board.

Q. What are these wage record accounts?

A. These records are essentially individual ledger sheets maintained for the worker's entire working life, on which are recorded all wages earned as reported periodically by the individual's employers.

Applications for old-age insurance lump-sum payments (now payable) should be addressed to J. B. Cress, Manager, Social Security Board, 785 Market street, San Francisco, California.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 29, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Palacios. President Shelley arrived later.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Brewery Workers No. 7, E. Preston, William Rigdon and George Schlee, vice Emil Muri, George Lorenz and W. Seher; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Fred Brown vice Walter Cowan; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 110, J. B. Torrenge vice Don Lee; Street Railway Employees No. 518, W. Glynn vice J. Ledgett; Street Railway Employees No. 1004, Patrick Gillespie and H. F. Lindman vice William A. Northway and Arthur J. Roberts. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. From the Board of Supervisors informing the Council that an amendment will be up for consideration of the Board of Supervisors next Monday to exempt from an ordinance prohibiting smoking on all wharves and piers a provision regarding the Municipal Recreation Pier at Aquatic Park. Retail Furniture Appliance Salesmen, that the union has indorsed President Shelley for state senator. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, asking that all taking part in the Labor Day celebration

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Fern and Olga Beauty Salon, 248 Powell.
Florsheim Shoe Company Stores.
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, and Twelfth and Howard.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Photo-Chrome Company, 4240 Hollis, Emeryville.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

purchase uniforms with the union label; also copy of agreement signed with many stores.

Referred to Officers: From Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, that they have established August 1 as the deadline permitting non-union employees to work in cleaning shops, and unless they join the organization by that date they will lose their positions. Nurses' Union, requesting the management of the coming world's fair to employ union nurses at the Exposition grounds in compliance with their agreement with the Labor and Building Trades Councils to employ members of organized labor.

Referred to Executive Committee: Automotive Division of Local No. 860, complaint against the M. R. C. Bearing Company at 423 Polk street. Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, request for strike sanction against nine of the largest baking companies in this city. Coopers' Union No. 1, complaint against the Italian-Swiss Colony Wine Company. Florists and Floral Designers, complaint against Sunset Floral Company, 1422 Haight street, and Mohr & Tamke, florists and decorators, 2850 Twenty-first street. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, asking approval of their agreement be laid over to August 8 meeting of committee. Warehousemen's Union No. 860, requesting action against W. P. Fuller Company at their plant at 301 Mission street. Collections for Mooney and Billings Fund, \$10 from Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers at Kapuskasing, Ontario, transferred by Bay Area A. F. of L. Committee, and \$18.75 collected by California State Federation of Labor from two outside labor unions; also \$100 to same fund from Street Railway Employees, Division 518, of San Francisco.

Resolution presented by Delegate H. Foley of Street Railway Employees, Division 518, in opposition to educational qualification, consisting of full high school course, required of applicants for taking civil service examinations for city police officers. Adopted by unanimous vote. (See copy of resolution elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

Report of Executive Committee—Heard complaint by Garage Employees No. 665 against Operator F. M. Rowles, and found same justified: recommended that service stations operated by Mr. Rowles be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," to wit, service stations located at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, and Twelfth and Howard streets. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee submitted a lengthy report: (1) analysis and description of a proposed state-wide initiative measure to regulate picketing. Committee recommended that the Council co-operate with all labor organizations and good citizens in defeating this measure, and Chairman Heidelberg moved an amendment that the Council appoint a committee to co-operate in the campaign to that end, which was added by vote of the Council; (2) Chairman Heidelberg made a verbal report on a proposed initiative measure for a bond issue of nineteen million dollars for the construction of a distribution system of electric energy generated in Hetch Hetchy, and reported progress made in securing necessary data before definite recommendation to the Council can be made; (3) chairman also reported on tentative action of the Board of Supervisors in arranging for an investigation as to probable purchase price of the Market Street Railway from the Railway Company, to be discussed at next board meeting; (4) committee report on proposed constitutional amendment submitted by the California Association of Highway Patrolmen, reciting in what main features it proposes to organize the highway patrolmen effectively into an independent organization with the powers and function of a state constabulary; for which main reason committee recommend that the Council oppose the enactment of this measure by direct vote of the people. Council concurred in

the recommendation. (See report in writing as submitted by the committee elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

Reports of Unions—Department Store Employees are negotiating with Mission merchants for a new agreement, also with specialty shops and department stores; are meeting with much opposition. Cigar and Liquor Clerks have taken a strike vote, and have resumed negotiations and arrived at a satisfactory adjustment; thanked President Shelley for assistance, and have signed agreement for two years. Stove Mounters No. 62 are having a controversy with Occidental Foundry, and are taking the matter up with the Metal Trades, and desire Council's assistance. Bill Posters complain of many aspirants for political office not co-operating with the union and hiring their members. Sailors reported that the Marine Cooks and Stewards closed their agency at Honolulu and turned employments over to Matson agency; the Dollar Steamship Company will employ men through the S. U. P. hiring hall; Secretary Lundeburg is at Washington to perfect arrangements for an A. F. of L. charter; they are not in sympathy with arbitration of disputes. Office Workers will observe picket lines and will care for members affected; have some difficulty with the Mutual Drug Company. Auto Mechanics thanked all who attended their picnic recently; will dance tomorrow evening at Dreamland Auditorium. Can Workers reported disappearance of their financial secretary; are making progress and in good shape. Cleaners and Dyers No. 7 have signed contracts with nineteen factories and are making good progress. Laundry Workers request assistance at St. Mary's Hospital. Garment Cutters request a demand for Garment Workers' label when making purchases; have indorsed Brother Shelley for state senator. Shoe and Textile Salesmen will negotiate a new agreement, and request a demand for their working button.

New Business—Acting on the convention call of the California State Federation of Labor, and statement that the Council will be entitled to send two delegates to the coming convention which is to assemble at Santa Barbara beginning at 10 a. m. Monday, September 19, 1938, Council adopted a motion to send two delegates, and accepted nominations of the following: Stanley Lavelle, Frank O'Brien, John McGuire, Carl Tillman and Charles May.

Receipts, \$447.35; **expenditures**, \$1094.95.

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday Evening, July 30, 1938

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman A. Watchman. Chairman John A. Shelley arrived a few minutes later.

Roll call of delegates kept by the sergeant-at-arms, who collected the attendance slips signed by all who attended.

Minutes of previous meeting read by the secretary and approved as read.

Communication from the Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, urging all local unions when buying uniforms for the parade to see that the same bear the union label. Read and referred to the Uniform Committee.

Report of Float Committee

Representatives of the American Federation of Actors appeared before the committee for assistance and reported their organization would add lots of color to the parade. A shoe repairing firm desired to place a float in the parade, but was told that the rules adopted for the parade forbid the placing of any advertising in the line of march, but that the union could exhibit a shoe-repairing float in the parade. Committee repeated its desire to assist in planning designs for floats, and that each float must secure a permit from the committee to entitle it a place in the line of march.

Secretary read additional appointments made to the various committees making preparations for the celebration, and announced that delegates desiring place on a committee be requested to communicate their desire to him, giving their name, organization and address.

Additional Committee Appointments

The following are the additional committee appointments:

Ball Committee—Lawrence Palacios of Laundry Workers, Mrs. Henry Knowles and Mrs. E. L. Parker of Street Car Men's Auxiliary to 1004, J. Ford of Bakery Wagon Drivers, Mrs. Captain May of the Office Employees, Philip Deredi of Elevator Operators, Leslie Smith of Auto Mechanics 1305, Ernie Schweida of General Laborers No. 261, Margaret Finkenbinder of Waitresses No. 48 and Mary McKay of Bakers' Auxiliary.

Uniform Committee—Jack Torrenco of Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, and Max Staub of Capmakers.

The Decorations Committee had its name changed to the Entertainment Committee, with the additional names of Elmer Langmaid of Theatrical Stage Employees and Floyd Billingsly of Motion Picture Projectionists.

Transportation Committee—Tony Costa of Chauffeurs No. 265, Captain Charles May of Masters, Mates and Pilots and Jack Kramer of Street Railway Employees, Division 1004.

Parade Committee—C. E. Morris of Carpenters No. 483, Frank O'Brien of Retail Clerks 410 and Bert Williams of Auto Mechanics.

Loud Speaker Committee—Electrical representatives.

Grandstand Committee—Henry Foley of Street Railway Employees (name corrected).

Reports of Unions—The following organizations reported making preparations and will turn out, in addition to the many unions heretofore reported: The Stove Crafts (consisting of Molders Mounters and Polishers); Grocery Clerks No. 648;

Waiters No. 30 will parade with float and a band; Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216; Bartenders No. 41, with a band and a float; Ship Fitters No. 9, with band; Garment Cutters No. 45, with best jazz band; Street Railway Employees No. 1004; Hod Carriers No. 36; Teamsters No. 85, with two bands.

Committee adjourned at 8:30 p. m.
Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TO DEFEND LABOR'S CIVIL RIGHTS

A "Committee for the Defense of Labor's Civil Rights," whose sponsors include George Kidwell, J. G. Murphy, Culbert Olson, Tom Udell, John Barry, Redfern Mason and Harry Bridges, is to hold a conference on August 20 which, according to a circular addressed to union members, "is vital to the immediate existence of your organization." It is announced as a non-partisan group whose purpose is to "unify the forces of labor and the professional and middle class" against anti-labor legislation.

EMPLOYEES TO OPERATE STORE

Andrew Williams, Oakland chain store operator, who closed his Oakland, El Cerrito and Pittsburg stores July 10 in protest against Sunday, night and holiday closing regulations imposed by the East Bay Retail Clerks' Union, has announced his El Cerrito store will reopen under management of eight former employees. The store, he said, will retain its original name and all union regulations will be observed.

Auto Salesmen Strike

More than two thousand men are out of work in Oakland and East Bay automobile plants as a result of the strike of the Automobile Salesmen's Union.

Shop and garage men, painters and parts department employees refused to pass the picket lines.

Union officials declined to discuss the stop work order, but the association said former agreements had expired, employers had posted new schedules of commissions intended to equalize the gap between old and new car rates, and the union had refused to accept the rates.

A dozen firms not members of the association were reported continuing normal operations.

Alameda County Council

The annual election of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, held Tuesday of this week, resulted in the re-election of William P. Fee as president for the eleventh consecutive year. William A. Spooner, who was unopposed, was re-elected corresponding and recording secretary and business representative of the council for the twenty-sixth year.

Other officers elected were: William Wilde, first vice-president; Jessie Wittorff, second vice-president; G. A. Silverthorn, secretary-treasurer, and Russell Nathan, sergeant-at-arms.

Trustees: James Doyle, James H. Quinn and James Perry.

Executive Committee: Al Daul, Walter East, J. H. Doyle, William E. Franklin, Paul Fuhrer, H. C. Gilmore, John Lee, Vic Lester, Ralph Marks, J. P. Philpot, Frank Stagnaro, James Suffridge, E. H. Vernon, Charles J. Wagner and William Wilde.

MURPHY RETURNS FROM SOUTH

Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, returned Wednesday from two weeks' campaigning in southern California with the message that "the situation is improving every day" as far as his chances for nomination are concerned.

RAIL EMPLOYMENT REACHES NEW LOW

Railroad employment reached a long-time low of 905,573 workers in May. In that month, the Interstate Commerce Commission said this week, class 1 railways had a payroll of \$138,698,266.

HEAR FIGHTING CONGRESSMAN JERRY O'CONNELL

New Deal Victor in Montana

At the Big

MOONEY-BILLINGS RALLY

OTHER SPEAKERS

Jack Shelley, Andy Watchman, G. F. Irvine, Harry Bridges, Jenny Matyas, Geo. T. Davis, Ellis E. Patterson, Wm. Moseley Jones, Sheridan Downey, Herbert Resner, J. Vernon Burke (Chairman)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14

CIVIC AUDITORIUM - 2 P. M.

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Resolution

The following resolution, introduced by Delegate T. Foley of Street and Electric Railway Carmen, Division 518, was adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening:

"Whereas, The Civil Service Commission of the City and County of San Francisco has prescribed an educational qualification for applicants for examination for the positions of members of the police department, to-wit, that they must have completed a course of four years in high school or its equivalent—a requirement which will have the effect of eliminating at one fell swoop all desirable and otherwise well qualified young men in their desire to engage in the occupation of police officer; and

"Whereas, The duties of police officers in no way trend on the duties of professional men and other learned professions, and men in every way qualified and fit for the duties of this vocation are furnished by the common schools of the grammar grade; and the only reason for insisting on a higher technical preparation for applicants entering the vocation of policemen originates in the minds of those who, if they had their way, would make it impossible for the young men who, through force of circumstances, were compelled to go to work before graduation from high school; and

"Whereas, This is an undemocratic and reprehensible attitude on the part of city officials that needs correction and not encouragement in our handling of governmental affairs and opportunities

offered to the young manhood of this country, in order that a fair chance be given to every one to honorably fulfill duties for which he is fairly qualified; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 29th day of July, 1938, go on record in opposition to this innovation in the administration of civil service as it affects persons seeking to enter the vocation of policemen, and that we respectfully and earnestly petition the honorable members of the Civil Service Commission to cancel the said unreasonable and prejudicial requirement, and thus make it possible for every intelligent and reasonably endowed American young man to aspire to the occupation of a guardian of public peace and order; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to His Honor the Mayor, the Civil Service Commission, and the press."

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR JULY 16

A general increase in wholesale commodity prices, led by sharp advances in prices of farm products and foods, caused the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics' index to advance 0.8 per cent during the week ended July 16, Commissioner Lubin announced last week. "The combined index of over 800 price series now stands at 78.9 per cent of the 1926 average," Lubin said, "representing the highest level reached since late in March. It is 0.6 per cent above the corresponding week of June and 10.1 per cent below the index for the week ended July 17, 1937.

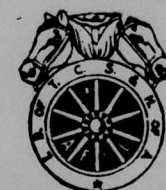
Annual Convention of Printing Trades Unit

Establishment of a mandatory five-day, forty-hour week was voted by delegates at the thirty-seventh annual convention held in Memphis, Tenn., of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

Action of the convention is subject to approval of all members by referendum vote. It would not affect present contracts. Under old regulations members were permitted to spread the forty hours over six days.

The convention adopted a proposal which would require six years of apprenticeship before acceptance of apprentices as journeymen.

The convention went on record as opposed to stressing peace measures between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. A resolution before the body in which it was suggested that the two groups "either unite or remain separated but under one authority" was overwhelmingly voted down.



San Francisco JOINT COUNCIL of TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan

Office, 306 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 1, 1938

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Cannery Workers No. 21161-1421 Mason.
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
American Federation of Actors—25 Taylor, Room 392, Golden Gate Bldg.
American Federation of Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.
Apartment House Employees No. 14—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Asphalt Workers No. 1038—R. H. Knapp, 255 San Carlos.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Automotive Warehousemen No. 860-108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073-200 Guerrero.
Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 950-108 Valencia.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41-1623 1/2 Market.
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters No. 44-1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Office, 3004 Sixteenth, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders' Office, Room 804, 693 Mission, Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216-321 Lexington, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bricklayers No. 7-200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377-200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491—John J. Connelly, 925 39th Avenue, Oakland.
Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Building Service Employees No. 87—Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508-442 Third, Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Can Workers' Union—Meets 3rd Tuesday, 513 Valencia.
Candy and Confectionery Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 513 Valencia.
California State Utility Laborers No. 1226—Peter Maxwell, Pres., 465 28th.
Cannery Workers No. 21106—Antoinette De Bello, Sec., 825 Union.
Capmakers' Union-1067 Market.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Workers No. 94—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cigar makers-542 Valencia.
Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1039-1182 Market.
Circular Distributors No. B B 11-49 Duboce, (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)

Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Room 218, 1095 Market.
Construction and Common Laborers No. 261-200 Guerrero.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 20 Jones.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Corrugated Fibre Products Workers-223 Valencia.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary-513 Valencia.
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99—Meets 1st Wednesday, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Dentists' Union, Local 21174—Native Sons' Hall, Meets 1st Thursday.
Displaymen & Show Card Writers-200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)-229 Valencia, Underhill 0798.
Electrical Workers No. 202 (Radio)-229 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth Ave.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.
Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17-117 Golden Gate Ave.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365—Agnes Tuoto, Sec., 534 Jerrold Ave.
Florists and Floral Designers No. 21245—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017-1182 Market; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.
Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1135-6145 Mission.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
General Garment Workers No. 21398-039 Stockton.
Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists-25 Taylor.
Hatters' Union No. 31-1067 Market.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Hospital and Institutional Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple.
Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283-440 Ellis.
Ice Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.
Janitors No. 9—Meets 3rd Tuesday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Room 718 830 Market.
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Leather Pocketbook Workers No. 31-1067 Market.

Letter Carriers—Meets 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Lithographers No. 17-693 Mission.
Longshoremen No. 38-79-113 Steuart.
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers-2874 Third.
Machinists No. 68—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple Sec., Joseph P. Bailey, 1340 Turk.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 22—George De Coursey, 331 Duncan.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 39—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90-9 Main.
Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 1067 Market.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
Municipal Park Employees No. 311-200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Music Operators No. 21522-1002 Golden Gate Avenue.
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m., and last Sunday, 10 a. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave., Underhill 3361.
News Vendors No. 20769—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 901 Mission.
Nurses No. 19923—Room 410, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market, Underhill 1643.
Office Employees No. 13188—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Office Employees No. 21320-26 O'Farrell, Rm. 610.
Operating Engineers No. 64—Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.
Optical Workers No. 18791—
Ornamental Iron Workers-200 Guerrero.
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989-513 Valencia.
Painters No. 19-200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 1158-112 Valencia.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers—Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Pharmacists No. 838—Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market, Hemlock 1450.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, Office, 320 Market.
Photographers and Allied Crafts-25 Taylor, Meets at Labor Temple, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Plumbers No. 442-200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento, Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Production Machine Operators and Metal Miscellaneous Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2915 16th St.
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.
Public Works Laborers No. 978—James Lally, Rec. Sec., 1312 Utah.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100-25 Taylor.
Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1285—Room 416, 1095 Market.
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410-1095 Market, Room 410, Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific-59 Clay.
Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350-536 Bryant.
S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424—W. F. Schoepner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5—Edw. G. Darrow, Sec.-Treas., 1033 Santa Fe Avenue, Albany, Calif.
S. F. Salvage Corps No. 541-2940 Sixteenth.
S. F. Welders' Lodge No. 1330-1179 Market.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—John Rossi, sec., 1521 Stockton.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Fitters No. 9-3052 Sixteenth.
Slon and Pictorial Painters-200 Guerrero.
Special Delivery Messengers No. 23—Ferry Annex, Stage Employees No. 16-230 Jones, Franklin 0914.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Ralph Brown, R. F. D. Box 281, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 65—Virgil Leonard, Sec., 4530 Twentieth.
Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Office, 1182 Market.
Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Office, 1182 Market, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Street Carmen, Div. 192—Labor Temple, Oakland, Twenty-first and Webster.
Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201 Washington St.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way, Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18-230 Jones.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Tobacco Workers No. 210—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First, Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Market 0610.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Venetian Blind Workers-378 Irvington, Daly City, Calif.
Waiters No. 30-1256 Market, Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—Office 966 Market, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
Warehousemen No. 860-400 Brannan, Garfield 2819.
Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44-1119 Mission.